

CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT

[No. 8 of 1882.

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 25th February 1882.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhárat Shramajíví"	Calcutta	2,100	
2	"Grámvártá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	175	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	600	
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto	.....	18th February 1882.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	13th ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	.....	24th ditto.
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto	.....	18th ditto.
8	"Bhárat Bandhu"	Ditto	.....	21st ditto.
9	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensing	671	14th ditto.
10	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta	2,000	
11	"Bardwán Sanjívaní"	Burdwan	296	14th ditto.
12	"Chárvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensing	.....	13th ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	350	
14	"Dút"	Calcutta	.....	20th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	24th ditto.
16	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta	.....	18th ditto.
17	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rájsháhye	200	15th and 22nd February 1882.
18	"Mediní"	Midnapore	.....
19	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	487	17th February 1882.
20	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
21	"Navavibhákar"	Calcutta	850	20th ditto.
22	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	.....	12th ditto.
23	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	275	17th ditto.
24	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah	.....
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiná, Rungpore	250	23rd ditto.
26	"Sádháraní"	Chinsurah	500	17th ditto.
27	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	15th ditto.
28	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	.....	20th ditto.
29	"Sudhákár"	Mymensing	.....
30	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Calcutta	4,000	18th ditto.
31	"Srihatta Prakásh"	Sylhet	440	
32	"Tripurá Vártávaha"	Commillah	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
33	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Calcutta	700	20th to 23rd February 1882.
34	"Samvád Púrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	17th to 25th ditto.
35	"Samáchár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	17th to 25th ditto.
36	"Banga Vid्या Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	20th to 25th ditto.
37	"Prabhátí"	Ditto	.....	18th to 24th ditto.
38	"Samáchár Sudáhbarsan"	Ditto	.....
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
39	"Urdu Guide"	Ditto	365	18th February 1882.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
40	" Behár Bandhu "	Bankipore, Patna	500	16th February 1882.
41	" Bhárat Mitra "	Calcutta	500	16th ditto.
42	" Sár Sudhánidhi "	Ditto	200	20th ditto.
43	" Uchit Baktá "	Ditto	.....	18th ditto.
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	" Jám-Jahán-numá "	Ditto	250	17th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	" Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat"	Ditto	.....
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
46	" Assam Vilásini "	Sibsagar	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	" Utkal Dípiká "	Cuttack	200	11th ditto.
48	" Utkal Darpan "	Balasore	160	
49	" Balasore Samvad Váhika "	Ditto	125	9th ditto.
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
50	" Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká "	Mayurbhunj	.....	27th January 1882.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
51	" Kshatriya Patriká "	Patna	.....

POLITICAL.

WE extract the following observations from an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 13th February :—If

The Nawab Nazim of Moorshe-dabad.

only the rulers had respected the feelings of the natives of the country, they would have secured a lasting place in their hearts. Government has done, and is still doing, much for the people, but it cannot, it would seem, even confer a benefit without wounding their feelings. Government does not gain anything by this; while the people are led to overlook the many virtues possessed by Government, and only to think of its defects. Would Government have been a loser if the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad been left in the enjoyment of his titles? The independent native princes in this country have, many of them, titles so long and so many that it would require a volume if all had to be mentioned, but this circumstance has not done any harm to British rulers or to the British Empire. And yet Government has deprived the Nawab Nazim of all his titles, and has conferred the title of Nawab of Moorshedabad upon his successor.

The heir to the Nizamut will henceforth be one of the many Nawabs created by the British Government. Now, if by thus depriving the Nawab Nazim of his titles, Government had been pecuniarily a gainer, or had obtained an assurance that the Russians would not be able to come to India or to secure an alliance with Afghanistan, the present action would in some measure be intelligible, but the rulers will not gain anything by calling the Nawab Nazim Nawab of Moorshedabad. The only effect will be that the people of Bengal will be extremely mortified at this.

2. Referring to the recent festivities at Dumraon, the same paper observes that it is noteasy to see what connection there is between the investiture of a native

Investiture of Native Chiefs. prince with the title of Rajah and horse-races and dinners and English wines provided by the Great Eastern Hotel Company. Money is lavishly expended on these occasions, but not a cowrie finds its way into the pockets of natives. The new Chief is only busy attending to the comforts of Europeans, the invited as well as the uninvited. The scenes at Dumraon were only a repetition of those witnessed at Burdwan and Baroda. Native Chiefs are well-to-do people; they can do without licking the feet of European officials. Why, then, do they make themselves so contemptible by their obsequiousness to European officials?

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

3. In an article on the revision of the Criminal Procedure Code, the

The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

Paridarshak, of the 12th February, makes observations similar to those noticed in paragraphs 5 and 24 of our last report. The

PARIDARSHAK,
February 12th, 1882.

writer lays particular stress upon the provisions in the Code in which an invidious distinction is made between native and European offenders, and prays that Lord Ripon should, in revising the Code, abolish this distinction.

4. The same paper is glad to notice that the subject of education has received the attention of Lord Ripon, and

The Education Commission.

that His Excellency earnestly desires the

PARIDARSHAK.

spread of education among the masses. So long as a Viceroy like Lord Ripon remains at the head of the Indian Government, what person will find fault with British rule in India? Now that a Commission has been appointed to consider the present position of education, it is to be hoped that a sound educational policy will be introduced. The writer wonders why

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
February 13th, 1882.

men like Pundit Iswara Chandra Vidyáságara have not been appointed to sit on the Commission.

PARIDARSHAK,
February 12th, 1882.

5. A correspondent of the same paper complains that in the Pleadership examination the questions set to the candidates are generally more difficult and more numerous than those set to the B.L. candidates. The *vivá voce* examination is more like holding a lottery than anything else. While some candidates are asked a few questions, others are not let off without being asked a large number of questions. The above remarks are particularly applicable to the last pleadership examination, which was marked by another irregularity, namely, that the examinees were in many cases required by the District Judges through whom their applications were forwarded to the examining committee, to affix court-fee stamps thereto, although the Secretary, Mr. Treveleyan, did not consider this at all necessary.

PARIDARSHAK.

Illegal doings of a moonsif.

6. Another, writing to the same paper, refers to the illegal proceedings of a moonsif, whose name, however, the Editor does not mention.

CHARU VARTA.
February 13th, 1882.

7. Referring to the remark made by Mr. Riach in the course of his speech at the recent Trades' dinner, to the effect that Government had shown "a sublime audacity" in granting freedom of the press to the people of India, the *Cháru Vártá*, of the 13th February, observes that instead of that being the case, Government had rather shown the highest political sagacity by making the press free. In the absence of any representative institutions in the country, a free press is the only means available to Government for learning the views and wishes of the people.

CHARU VARTA.

8. The same paper regrets to have to notice that, out of 19 members appointed to the Education Commission, only

The Education Commission.

six are natives, and that there are few among those six who could successfully advocate or combat any view of a subject against the European members who constitute the majority. This circumstance is viewed with concern, inasmuch as the European community, it is believed, and particularly the several local Governments, do not look upon the rapid advance of high education in this country with favour. It would not therefore be unlikely if the European members of the Commission supported their views. The fact, again, that veteran educationists like Pundit Iswara Chandra Vidyáságara and Dr. Rajendra Lál Mitra have not been asked to sit on the Commission has confirmed the suspicions of the public that the decision of the members will not be one favourable to high education. Regarding the instruction issued to the members, and the scope of their duties as indicated by Government, it should be observed that the opinions of the local Governments will not be of much value in revealing the merits and demerits of the existing system of education. As a matter of fact, the local Governments inquire but little into these matters. If it is found desirable to consult their opinions, this object will be gained by consulting the educational reports issued by them, and it will not be necessary to resort to any costly expedients for this purpose. It is, however, desirable that the members should be in possession of the views of independent people in this country on the subject of education. Branch Commissions should therefore sit in all the chief towns. In conclusion, the writer suggests that the Commission should be empowered to consider the subject of education in all its bearings. Government, it is remarked, should be prepared to bear the costs of extending education among the people. The time has not yet come when it could confine its efforts merely to guiding and superintending educational operations, leaving the people to pay for them.

9. The same paper thanks Lord Ripon for his appointing a Commission whose duty it will be to see that a portion of the Famine Fund is every year applied to the reduction of public debt.

CHARU VARTA.
February 13th, 1882.

Government and the Famine Fund. The Education Commission.

10. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 13th February, remarks that it will be some time before the public will be able to judge whether the Education Commission will produce any good or bad results. The Editor has not much confidence in the President, Dr. Hunter. His speech on the occasion of the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act was certainly one for making which native editors were ready to gratefully embrace him as a friend, but the memory of his former acts made them feel a contempt for him. Dr. Hunter was a leading supporter of Lord Lytton's rule, and is now a favourite counsellor of Lord Ripon. He is ready to change sides every moment, and would not hesitate to contradict tomorrow what he might say to-day, if it suited his interests to do so. Such a person is really dangerous. As the educational policy of the future will, however, be in a great measure moulded by him, it is to be hoped that he will not use this opportunity for the purpose of striking a blow at the root of high education. The native members, it is to be feared, will show a singular lack of independence. The Commission has been asked to consider the subject of collegiate fees. The present scale of fees in Government colleges is very high, and prevents many lads belonging to the middle classes of society from attending those institutions. A reduction of the fees is therefore necessary. The writer then proceeds to show the unsoundness of the remark which is commonly made, that high education has made great advance among the people. What is the article which the rulers call "high education?" Even the young men who pass with credit all the examinations have their knowledge confined to a few extracts from the works of standard English writers, and the rudiments of science. They cannot therefore certainly be said to have received a high education.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
February 13th, 1882.

11. Referring to the transfer of Baboo Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

BHARAT MIHIR,
February 14th, 1882.

Baboo Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

The Bogra case.

from the Bengal Secretariat to his substantive post of Deputy Magistrate, and the statement made by the *Statesman* that Government does not in the least question his honesty or ability, the *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 14th February, observes that, if this is the case, the public want to know the reason which led Government to make the transfer. This reason ought to have been made public at the time the transfer was made. As it is, this action of Sir Ashley Eden has produced doubts and surmises which are not at all favourable to him, and is a blot upon his administration. His decision in the Bogra Sankirtan case has caused both surprise and regret. The thought had never crossed the public mind that Sir Ashley Eden would pass such a biassed and unsound judgment as he has done in this case. If justice is thus set at naught for the sake of protecting offending civilians, then it must be confessed there is no relief which injured native gentlemen can expect at the hands of Government. Would Sir Ashley have ventured to pass such a shameful judgment if Srimanta Baboo and the other members of the Sankirtan procession had been Europeans? It is really to be regretted that, after his five years' administration of this province, and on the eve of his departure from it, he takes with him the curses of Bengalis.

12. The same paper condemns the proposal to abolish imprisonment for debt, on the ground that if it were carried out, the agricultural classes, who cannot do without the assistance of the mahajuns, will find it difficult to obtain loans.

BHARAT MIHIR.

Imprisonment for debt.

Imprisonment for debt in the case of females, however, should be abolished by all means.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
February 14th, 1882.

13. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 14th February, remarks that Sir Ashley Eden cannot by all the sophistical reasoning at his command, explain away actual

The outstill system.
facts. Whatever be the cause, it is undeniable that drinking has increased since the introduction of the outstill system into the country. His Honor admits that owing to the carelessness of local officials, the number of outstills has increased in certain districts. Now if he really believes this to be the case, why were not orders issued to lessen their number? The writer then directs the attention of Government to the fact that there is an outstill shop at the village of Memari, which is adjacent to Burdwan; that there is another at Amadpore, only two miles distant from Memari; and that there is another at Barrackpore, which, again, is two miles from the last-mentioned place.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

14. The same paper condemns the decision passed by Government in the Bogra-Sankirtan case, on the ground that it is altogether onesided.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

15. A correspondent of the same paper dwells upon the highhanded doings of a zemindar and his naib in the district of Burdwan. They practise cruel oppressions upon their ignorant tenantry, who do not possess the courage to lodge formal complaints against them in the courts. The attention of the district authorities is drawn to this matter. The writer, however, does not mention names.

HINDU RANJIKA,
February 15th, 1882.

A highhanded zemindar in
Burdwan.
Service of notice under section 248
of Civil Procedure Code.

16. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 15th February, points out the irregularity which characterizes the present scale of fees for the service of summons and notices issued by the civil courts. It should be

observed that the labour involved in serving a summons, and that involved in serving a notice under section 248 of the Civil Procedure Code, is the same, and yet the fees charged for the execution of the latter work are four times those charged for the execution of the former. This inequality should be removed.

SAHACHAR,
February 15th, 1882.

Sir Ashley Eden.

17. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th February, remarks that even his most devoted friends cannot now approve of the acts of Sir Ashley Eden. The abolition of the

Assistant Secretaryship under the Government of Bengal, hitherto held by a native, and the circular recently issued by Government regarding the appointment of those Bengalis alone that are domiciled in Behar public offices in that province, are being rightly condemned in all quarters. The decision passed by Sir Ashley Eden, however, in the Bogra Sankirtan case is looked upon with contempt by the public. His Honor has made light of the detention of the members of the Bogra procession by Mr. Sharp.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
February 17th, 1882.

Baboo Bankim Chandra Chatterji.

18. Referring to the transfer of Baboo Bankim Chandra Chatterji from the Bengal Secretariat to a Deputy Magistrateship, the *Murshidabad Patriká*, of the 17th February, makes observations similar to those noticed in paragraph 6 of our last Report.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
February 18th, 1882.

The Education Commission.

19. The *Sulabha Samáchár*, of the 18th February, notices with gratification that Lord Ripon is anxious to extend primary education, while he is not willing to check the spread of high education in this country. The time has now come when the management of colleges in the mofussil could with safety be made over to natives, Government, however, granting them substantial pecuniary aid. Certain colleges in the Presidency towns, however, should be maintained by Government to serve as models. In the mofussil,

again, there should be established one high school in every district. The education imparted in the primary schools should be of a practical kind, while care should be taken to see that the pupils acquire a sufficiently large amount of general knowledge. The question of moral education should receive the foremost attention of Government.

20. We translate the following passage from a paragraph in the *Sádhárani*, of the 19th February :—As the Impressment of labourers in Raygunj. Chatimgram station on the Northern Bengal State Railway is to be shortly connected by

telegraph with Serajgunj, the necessary materials have been deposited in different places, and the European officers have begun operations from the different stations they have established on the road. In the village of Dhanmura, which is about two miles from the Raygunj station, a European officer, it is said, has begun to act in a very highhanded manner in this connection. He, it is said, is impressing laborers for this purpose, and that his peons seize everybody they come across. It behoves the authorities to enquire.

21. The same paper draws the attention of Government to the highhanded proceedings of the Sub-Inspector of Police attached to the Joynagore thana in the 24-Pergunnahs' district, who, in recently investigating a case of theft with which a wealthy Brahman was charged, subjected the accused and the members of his household to extremely rude treatment.

22. The same paper has read with surprise the decision of Government in the Bogra-Sankirtan case. The Editor The Bogra case. exhorts Baboo Jadab Chandra Kaya to persevere in his determination to proceed against Mr. Sharp in the Civil Court.

23. Writing on the same subject, the *Som Prákash*, of the 20th February, remarks that it is not clear that The Bogra case. Mr. Sharp acted in good faith in ordering the members of the procession to be taken to the police lines. The fact, it would seem, was that Mr. Sharp felt himself insulted by the disregard which was shown to his messenger. Moved by this feeling, and as Magistrate possessing almost unlimited power, he look revenge by detaining the procession for some time in the police lines. It does not appear that the Bengal Government has failed to see through this. It has seen through the device adopted by Mr. Sharp, but does not for state reasons consider it proper to state its convictions. These state reasons of course are that European officers must be protected, even at the risk of a sacrifice of justice, from criticism at the hands of natives, and that, if this were not done, the Empire would not last.

24. In a letter to the same paper, purporting to have been written by the inhabitants of the villages under thana Ketugram in district Burdwan, the writers direct the attention of Government to the injury which is every year done to the crops in those villages by the inundations of the Ajay river. In order to protect the lopline of the East Indian Railway from floods the embankments guarding the villages have been destroyed in certain places. Owing to the floods, malarious fever has now for some years past prevailed among the inhabitants.

25. The *Navavibhákar*, of the 20th February, dwells, in a long article, Native Editors should be supplied with official papers. on the necessity on the part of Government of taking the public into its confidence. This is being done in every civilized country, and the policy of keeping the people in the dark as to the intentions of the

SÁDHARANI.
February 19th, 1882.

SÁDHARANI.

SÁDHARANI.

SOM PRÁKASH.
February 20th, 1882.

SOM PRÁKASH.

NAVAVIBHÁKAR.
February 20th, 1882.

rulers is no longer in favour. Lord Ripon himself appears to court publicity. This he has shown by repealing the Vernacular Press Act. It now behoves Government to take steps for keeping native papers fully acquainted with the progress of public events. Native Editors should be supplied with all those public minutes, resolutions, reports, memorandums, or other papers which are furnished to journals conducted in English. Copies of Bills introduced into the Legislative Councils, together with Statements of their Objects and Reasons, should be sent to them regularly.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
February 20th, 1882.

26. The same paper remarks that drunkenness has increased even among school-boys since the introduction of the outstill system.

The opinions of school-masters published in the Gazette are not of much value, considering that they know but little of what the boys do after school hours.

27. The same paper dwells upon the necessity of improving the drains Sanitation of native quarters of and sewers in the native quarters of Calcutta. Until this is done, sanitary reforms in the European quarters will be of no avail.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
February 23rd, 1882.

28. Writing on the outstill system, the *Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 23rd February, makes remarks similar to those noticed in paragraph 26.

BEHAR BANDHU,
February 16th, 1882.

29. The *Behar Bandhu*, of the 16th February, has received several complaints against the Deputy Magistrate of Behar, a Bengali, of highhandedness, and regrets to notice that Government has placed the charge of an important sub-division like Behar in the hands of such a person. It is men like him who have made Bengalis unpopular in Behar.

URDU GUIDE,
February 18th, 1882.

30. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 18th February, thanks Lord Ripon for having repealed the Vernacular Press Act. The measure was felt to be necessary at the time when it was passed. That necessity having now ceased to exist, the repeal of the Act is simply an act of justice.

UTKAL DIPÍKA,
February 11th, 1882.

31. The *Utkal Dipíká*, of the 11th February, learns that the ryots of the Cuttack Khas Mehals have petitioned the Commissioner against the new assessment, and that he has promised to listen to their grievances. Unless the Commissioner, it is remarked, carefully considers the details mentioned in the petition, the sufferings of the poor ryots will not be mitigated.

UTKAL DIPÍKA.

32. The same journal learns with gratification that forty lakhs of rupees will remain as surplus in the Imperial Treasury after defraying all the necessary expenses of Government. The Editor therefore asks the Viceroy and the Financial Minister to abolish at once the license-tax, which is a source of immense mischief to the people.

UTKAL DIPÍKA.

33. The same journal, in an article on "the obstacles to higher education," while giving the purport of the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the last Annual Education Report, observes that His Honor's orders regarding the increase of fees in the mofussil colleges will considerably retard the spread of higher education. The Editor therefore earnestly beseeches Government not to extend the order particularly to the Cuttack Ravenshaw College, situated, as it is, in a backward province like Orissa. The present fees of the Ravenshaw College should rather be reduced than increased.

34. The *Balasore Sambad Bâhikâ*, of the 9th February, asks Government to keep the Jamkunda estate under

The Jamkunda estate.

khas management, and pay up the debts contracted by its late proprietor.

The writer at the same time points out the necessity of making proper arrangements for the custody and education of the minor zemindar.

35. The *Mourbhunj Patrikâ*, of the 27th January, in a long article on "Mourbhunj Dewany" among other things asks the authorities to appoint Oriyahs to higher offices, and thus maintain the honor of

Orissa and her children.

Appointment of Oriyahs to superior posts.

BALASORE SAMBAD

BAHIKA,

February 9th, 1882.

MOURBHUNJ,
February 27th, 1882,

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 25th February 1882.

